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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 THOMAS HORST,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE
11 INSURANCE COMPANY,

12 Defendant.
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Case No. 2:18-cv-02041-RFB-PAL

ORDER

14 **I. INTRODUCTION**

15 On November 1, 2018, the Court found that the Petition for Removal (ECF No. 1) and
16 Signed Statement Concerning Removal (ECF No. 5) did not adequately establish the amount in
17 controversy and ordered Defendant to show cause why the Court should not remand the case to
18 state court. The Court has reviewed Defendant's Response to the Order (ECF No. 7). The Court
19 continues to find the amount in controversy inadequately established and therefore remands this
20 case to state court.
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22 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

23 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. In re Hunter, 66 F.3d 1002, 1005 (9th Cir.
24 1995). A federal court therefore has a *sua sponte* obligation to ensure that it has subject matter
25 jurisdiction. Kwai Fun Wong v. Beebe, 732 F.3d 1030, 1036 (9th Cir. 2013) (citations omitted);
26 see also Gonzalez v. Thaler, 565 U.S. 134, 141 (2012) ("When a requirement goes to subject-
27 matter jurisdiction, courts are obligated to consider *sua sponte* issues that the parties have
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1 disclaimed or have not presented.”). Indeed, “subject matter jurisdiction can never be waived or
2 forfeited.” Gonzalez, 565 U.S. at 134.

3 A defendant may remove a case initially filed in state court to federal court if the federal
4 court would have had original jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). When a case is removed solely
5 under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), all defendants that have been properly joined and served must either
6 join in, or consent to, removal. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(2).

7 “Removal and subject matter jurisdiction statutes are strictly construed, and a defendant
8 seeking removal has the burden to establish that removal is proper and any doubt is resolved
9 against removability.” Hawaii ex rel. Louie v. HSBC Bank Nev., N.A., 761 F.3d 1027, 1034 (9th
10 Cir. 2014) (citation and quotation marks omitted). A federal court should remand a case to state
11 court if any doubt exists as to the right to removal. Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co.,
12 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003) (footnote omitted). Further, when “it is unclear or ambiguous
13 from the face of a state-court complaint whether the requisite amount in controversy is pled, the
14 removing defendant bears the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the
15 amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional threshold.” Urbino v. Orkin Servs. of California,
16 Inc., 726 F.3d 1118, 1121–22 (9th Cir. 2013).

17 Federal courts have original jurisdiction over actions where the matter in controversy is
18 greater than \$75,000 if there is complete diversity between the plaintiff and each defendant. 28
19 U.S.C. § 1332(a). Speculation regarding the amount in controversy is insufficient to establish
20 removal jurisdiction on the grounds of diversity. See Corral v. Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc.,
21 878 F.3d 770, 774 (9th Cir. 2017); see also Ibarra v. Manheim Investments, Inc., 775 F.3d 1193,
22 1197 (9th Cir. 2015). The Ninth Circuit defines “amount in controversy” as “the amount at stake
23 in the underlying litigation” which includes “any result of the litigation, excluding interests and
24 costs, that entails a payment by the defendant.” Gonzales v. CarMax Auto Superstores, LLC, 840
25 F.3d 644, 648 (9th Cir. 2016) (internal quotations omitted). “This amount includes, *inter alia*,
26 damages (compensatory, punitive, or otherwise) and the cost of complying with an injunction, as
27 well as attorneys’ fees awarded under fee shifting statutes.” Id. at 648–49.

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